

GERARD ANNOUNCES PEACE IS IN SIGHT

WEATHER—Cloudy to-day and Sunday.

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The

Evening

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DR. WAITE IS FOUND GUILTY; POISONER GOES TO THE CHAIR

PEACE IS SURELY IN SIGHT, AMERICA URGENTLY NEEDS IT, SAYS AMBASSADOR GERARD

Wilson Has Greater Freedom of Action Now," He Says in an Interview.

BOUND TO AID MOVE.

Establishment of Good Relations With Germany a Most Important Factor.

BERLIN (via London) May 27.—United States Ambassador James Gerard is convinced that peace is in sight, according to an interview published in a Munich newspaper from its Berlin correspondent. Mr. Gerard is quoted as saying: "Nothing can shake my confidence that peace is on its way."

The Ambassador referred to the settlement of the differences of the United States and Germany as preparing the way for President Wilson to take up the question of peace. "President Wilson," he said, "has much greater freedom of action now to deal with the immense world problem which will determine the future attitude of nearly all the countries of the globe."

"It is useless to discuss at this moment the question as to whether President Wilson's intermediation is desirable or probable. In this instance facts alone must speak, and one of the most important facts is that the neutrals are probably as much interested in bringing about an early peace as the belligerents. America urgently needs peace, and for this reason alone the American Government is under an obligation to its citizens to do and support everything that serves the cause of peace. A fact of chief importance is that my Government is really willing to take action for the promotion of peace."

"I am very optimistic regarding the progress already made of the idea that the war should be ended, even among belligerent nations. The wise and moderate words of the German Chancellor regarding Germany's readiness to make peace had probably their strongest effect in America and strengthen the impression that Germany will take all further steps calmly and with confidence."

"When another step will be taken and what shape the further development of the peace idea will take is not clear. At any rate I am convinced that my Government will leave nothing undone to support with all its power peace movements from whatever side they come. Even although weeks or months may elapse before the thought takes tangible form nothing can shake my confidence that peace is on its way."

Referring to the recent crisis in German-American relations, the Ambassador said:

"I hardly know from what quarter the present good relations between the United States and Germany could be disturbed. The establishment of good relations with Germany is one of the most important factors of the diplomatic situation now confronting the United States."

Alaskans Nominate Sulzer. JENEAU, Alaska, May 26.—The Democratic Territorial Convention today elected five delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis, with the expectation that the National Committee would ratify all of them. The convention nominated Charles A. Sulzer, a brother of former Gov. William Sulzer of New York, for delegate to Congress.

COHALAN DENIES, SPELLISSY ADMITS, AIDING SINN FEIN

Justice Says English Will Be Charging Him With Murder Next.

DUBLIN (via London), May 27.—The names of Judge Daniel Cohalan of the New York State Supreme Court and Dennis Spellissy, a New York lawyer, were mentioned by Major Price in his testimony before the Irish commission investigating the Sinn Fein revolt, in connection with money sent from America to the Sinn Feiners.

Major Price said that \$100,000, mostly American gold, had reached the Irish revolutionists during the first six months after the war broke out.

"I suppose they'll be charging me with murder next," was the comment of Justice Daniel F. Cohalan when told of the Dublin despatch. "It is absurd, ridiculous, to say that I had anything directly to do with any money sent to Ireland for such a purpose. There was a fund raised here by Irish sympathizers, but everybody in the United States knew of that fund, and Major Price was divulging no secret when he told of it on the witness stand."

Dennis A. Spellissy chuckled when told of Major Price's testimony. "He hasn't told the half of what we did over here on this side to free Ireland," he said. "I am the National Treasurer of the fund which was started to help the revolutionists. My report up to May 24 showed that \$47,885 had been received."

"The fact that our Irish patriots are being shot down by Englishmen only adds to the feeling against England among Irish sympathizers in this country. The fight to free Ireland will be kept up more vigorously than ever. England will be whipped and there will be an Irish Republic."

"Let that message be sent over the cable from me in reply to Major Price's testimony. And let the message be sent to the people of the United States that England is coming after this country if she wins the money."

GIRL SHOT AT DESK IN STORE BY STRANGER

Mysterious Assailant of Buffalo Cashier Makes His Escape in Automobile.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Dorothy G. Prefert, nineteen years old, cashier in a Main Street drug store, was shot and probably fatally wounded by an unknown assailant as she sat in the cashier's cage of the store to-day. The man who did the shooting escaped in an automobile.

At the hospital when the girl regained consciousness she said she did not know the man who did the shooting and could give no reason for the attack.

"SAVIOR OF PARIS" WHO LOSES LONG FIGHT WITH DEATH.



Gen. J. S. GALLIENI

GEN. J. S. GALLIENI, SAVIOR OF PARIS, LONG ILL, IS DEAD

Man Who Sent Taxis to Army Into Battle Expires at Versailles.

PARIS, May 27.—Gen. Joseph Simeon Gallieni, "savior of Paris," former Military Governor of the French capital, then Minister of War, and later head of the French aerial corps, died to-day at Versailles, aged sixty-seven.

The Cabinet decided this morning to arrange a national funeral for Gen. Gallieni, and, subject to the approval of the family, to transfer the body to the Hotel des Invalides, which contains the tomb of Napoleon.

Two years after he graduated from the French military academy at St. Cyr he fought through the Franco-Prussian War.

After that war, in which he won promotion for bravery, he was sent to Africa, where he remained many years, winning much fame. Later he served in Indo-China and then took command in Madagascar, where he was noted for the severity and almost cruelty of his government. He was called to the Superior War Council in 1905.

On Aug. 27, 1914, when the German advance threatened Paris, he was made Military Governor of the entrenched camp. There was talk of surrendering the city to save it from siege and bombardment, but Gallieni merely said:

"I have received the mission of defending Paris; I shall accomplish that mission to the end."

But Gallieni saved Paris without defending it. When Gen. Maunoury assembled his new army to strike von Klueck's tank unwarmed Gallieni commanded every motor taxicab in Paris, put into them 80,000 of his troops and threw them into Maunoury's corps, the existence of which was unknown to the Germans. The Sunday battle on the Marne followed; von Klueck was crushed and the retreat to the Aisne followed.

For that Gallieni was made Minister of War and at once cut all red tape in the army, sending 50,000 officers and men from soft berths into the firing line.

CALLS MORGAN AS WITNESS TO TELL OF WIRE TAPPING IN HUNT FOR OFFICE "LEAK"

Thompson Committee Will Also Ask Banker About 'Commitments and Obligations.'

HOTEL WIRES WATCHED

Police Also Tell of Trailing Clients by "Listening In" on Lawyers' Phones.

J. P. Morgan will be called as a witness by the Thompson Investigating Committee when it meets again next Wednesday. While the chairman has announced that the committee will devote itself particularly to the matter of "commitments and obligations" that were to be included in the elevated third-tracking contract, it is said that Mr. Morgan will also be asked about the tapping of the wires in the offices of Seymour & Seymour at the instigation of a representative of his firm.

The committee now has on record much of the ramifications of the police "listening in" system, and it has developed that hotel telephone wires were tapped and also those of lawyers and doctors in search of crime or to locate suspected criminals.

It has been admitted the police have caught fugitives by hearing them communicate with their counsel over the phone, but it is asserted the confidential relation between lawyer and client, or physician and patient, is never abused.

Yesterday's testimony revealed that, although it had been contended only three wires were tapped in the charities case by the police, a fourth wire, that of the Hotel Irving, was tapped because Robert W. Hebbard, former secretary of the State Board of Charities, was living there. Mayor Mitchell, in notifying Senator Thompson of this tap, said he did not know of it until Thursday, and that the police took no conversations over this wire.

The Hotel Bristol telephone wire also was tapped, it was admitted, in the Seymour case. And one member of the police wire-tapping squad testified that the wires of five lawyers were tapped to obtain information as to the whereabouts of certain clients. Most of this information came from George Yunge, first class detective sergeant, in charge of the wire-tapping squad.

Yunge said he had been at the wiretapping work four years, the system having been inaugurated under Commissioner Waldo. On some cases the work is carried on night and day. Reports are made to the Commissioner of every conversation recorded and to Deputies and others when these others give directions for the tapping of wires. All the supervising work is done in one place, not a police station nor Police Headquarters; the location of this place was kept secret.

"None of my men ever listened in on any wire unless it was authorized," said the young detective emphatically in answer to one question.

In answer to other questions he said:

"We do not take down all the conversations, but only record conversation that is relevant to the matter in hand."

Q. You don't take the conversation down in full. A. No, we take down a couple of words and then connect them up later."

FRENCH WIN BACK PART OF VILLAGE ON VERDUN FRONT

Seize Eastern Section of Cumieres and Several German Trenches in That Vicinity.

PARIS, May 27.—French troops recaptured a large part of the village of Cumieres, nine miles northwest of Verdun in heavy fighting last night, the War Office announced.

Despite the most desperate counter attacks, the French retained possession of the eastern part of the village as well as several German trenches to the northwest.

Following is the text of to-day's War Office report:

"On the left bank of the River Meuse our troops yesterday evening attacked the village of Cumieres and the German positions to the west. After a ferocious struggle we penetrated the eastern part of the village and occupied several German trenches to the northwest of Cumieres. A violent counter-attack by the enemy did not result in dislodging us from the occupied positions."

"To the east of Hill 301 French forces, using hand-grenades, made some progress during the course of the night."

"On the right bank of the river the second German attack upon our trenches in the vicinity of Fort Douaumont was delivered with energy yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This movement was completely repulsed."

"The night was marked by intense activity on the part of the German artillery, as well as ours in all the region north of Verdun."

BERLIN, May 27.—French troops succeeded in penetrating Cumieres village during furious fighting northwest of Verdun, but were driven out, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The text of the statement by German Army Headquarters is as follows:

"North of La Bassee Canal one of our patrols penetrated an enemy position near Festhubert, where some prisoners were taken. The patrol returning without loss."

"In the Argonne there have been lively mining operations, during which enemy trenches were destroyed over a great width. The French suffered numerous losses in dead and wounded and also some prisoners were taken."

"On the left bank of the Meuse the French succeeded temporarily in penetrating the southern part of the village of Cumieres during stubborn midnight attacks. In clearing them out we took sixty-three prisoners."

"On the right bank of the Meuse we succeeded in advancing as far as the heights in the region southwest of Thiaumont wood. A French attack against our advance was stopped at the very outset by our artillery."

"Two enemy attacks against our newly-captured positions south of Fort Douaumont completely failed in engagements southwest of this fort since May 25 we have taken prisoner forty-eight officers and 1,945 men."

MORGAN OFFICE BOY WHO RAN AWAY WITH \$10,515 IN HARD CASH.



WM. A. McMANUS

BOYS TOOK \$10,515 OF MORGAN MONEY TO FIGHT MEXICO

"Scared Stiff," They Say, When They Found They Had So Much Cash.

It was only their desire to join the Texas Rangers and help punish Mexico which led Billy McManus and Bill Bain, two of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s messengers, to run off yesterday with \$10,515 of the firm's money, taking with them their pal, Ted Daly, who works for the Emerson Electric Company, No. 35 Church Street. That was the explanation they offered just before they were arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning before Magistrate Handy.

"We had no idea how much we had taken," explained Bain, spokesman for the boys. "We only wanted \$150. We thought if we stole that much and then sent it back out of our pay as Rangers we would be forgiven because we were defending our country."

"When we began dividing the money and saw these hundred dollar bills we were scared stiff. We were afraid to send it all back in a check for fear we would be arrested, so we decided to go on and then send it back a little at a time."

Bain actually did get off the train on the way to Philadelphia and send his mother three one hundred dollar bills, which she received this morning at her home, No. 512 West One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and which she turned over at once to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Magistrate Handy, on hearing that McManus was only fifteen years old, sent him up to the Children's Court. Bain, who is seventeen, was held in bail of \$1,000 for examination Monday. He expects his parents to arrange for the bail. Meanwhile he is in the Tombs.

Daly, who was not brought back with the two Morgan messengers, may not be prosecuted at all.

The boys were arrested yesterday in Philadelphia in front of the Key-Sonne Hotel by Detectives Edward Fitzgerald and Benjamin Fay of the Dougherty Agency.

McManus was handed the \$10,515 in assorted bills yesterday, together with a bunch of envelopes in which the bills were to be placed for the Friday payroll. Instead of taking the money to the paymaster, McManus gave Bain the signal and they walked out, picking up Daly shortly afterward.

The police said all of the money had been recovered except \$240.

POISONER HEARS VERDICT OF DEATH WITH COMPOSURE; JURY OUT HOUR AND A HALF

"Moral Imbecility" Is No Defense, Justice Tells Jurors, Warning Them Not to Be Swayed by Pity or Horror.

CONVICTED SLAYER HUMS AS HE IS LED FROM COURT

Facing the jury, absolutely unmoved, his hands folded behind him and his eyes looking straight into those of the men who had passed judgment on him, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite heard himself pronounced guilty this afternoon of the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck.

There was no flush, no flinching, not the slightest evidence of shock visible in his demeanor, as Clerk Penney read the fateful words: "We find the defendant guilty as charged." This means that Waite has been convicted of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death by electrocution.

When the formalities following the announcement of the verdict had been completed Justice Shearn remanded the defendant to the Tombs till June 1, when he will be sentenced.

The jury was out just one hour and twenty-five minutes, from 1:20 o'clock to 2:45 o'clock. Before coming into court to present their verdict, the last thing they did was to enter into an agreement not to discuss the case subsequently in any of its phases.

As the jury was approaching the courtroom, some one slipped in beside Mrs. Clara Peck Waite, the defendant's wife, and quietly told her the doctor had been found guilty. She rose quietly and passed out of the courtroom into the Judge's chambers. When the verdict had been formally announced in court, she turned to a girl friend with her and remarked calmly: "God's will be done."

Dr. Waite had anticipated the verdict and did not even expect the jury to take as long as it did in coming to a decision. As he was led from the courtroom, after the jury had retired, he remarked to one of the attendants: "Well, I guess it will be all over in fifteen minutes."

When the clerk had pronounced the words that confirmed his anticipation Dr. Waite turned to the clerk, at a word from an attendant, and coolly gave data for the statistics which are taken from condemned criminals. He was twenty-nine years old, he said, in the same conversational tone which characterized his testimony; was born in the United States, and had never been convicted of any other crime. He added, as questioned, that he was a Protestant and temperate.

As he gave these facts, the doctor kept glancing over his shoulder to where a reporter was seated, as if to make sure they were taken down correctly. Then he turned, and chatting easily with the deputy sheriff at his elbow, was led from the room.

As soon as the door closed behind him, Waite began to whistle a march tune. A word from the Bridge of Sighs he ceased the martial air he was whistling and began absent-mindedly humming another strain. Then he broke off and turning to the Deputy Sheriff said: "Well, I'm glad the thing's over. I can't see why they have been waiting so much time on it."

It became known to-day that Percy

ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK; NO WARNING GIVEN

Thirty Members of the Crew Who Were Abandoned in Life Boats Rescued.

PARIS, May 27.—A Havas despatch from Port Vendres says that two French torpedo boats arrived there yesterday bringing thirty members of the crew of the Italian steamer Moravia, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on Thursday afternoon without warning.

The crew was abandoned in two lifeboats. The Moravia was on her way from New York to Genoa with a cargo of flour.

The Moravia, a steamer of 2,268 tons, sailed from New York on May 5 and was last reported passing Gibraltar on May 22.

LONDON, May 27.—The British steamer Denewood has been sunk. The crew was landed. The Denewood displaced 1,221 tons and was registered at London.

It was announced this afternoon that the British steamer Hercules has been sunk. There are twelve British steamers named Hercules, all comparatively small vessels. The ownership of the one sunk has not been established.

AVIATOR TO TRY TO CROSS ATLANTIC IN 24 HOURS

George Kulbech, Norwegian, to Use Biplane With Double Steering Device for Two Operators.

LONDON, May 17 (By Mail).—Despite the war, there is intense interest here in the coming attempt of George Kulbech, young Norwegian aviator, to cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane.

Kulbech's machine is a biplane flying boat of his own design. It is fitted with a seaworthy hull, a self-starting motor and two separate steering devices, in order that two pilots may steer by turns without changing places.

Kulbech plans to start from Jæderen, on the west coast of Norway, and to reach the coast of the United States in about twenty-four hours. The date of departure has not been fixed.